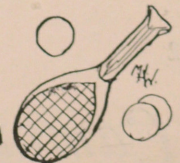


Campus Mirror



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TREES

Spelman Day in Atlanta

The fourth Sunday of March has been set apart by the churches of Atlanta as Spelman Day in preparation for the Golden Jubilee of Spelman.

The program for that day will include a short history of the growth and development of the institution in the field of education and general culture.

The congregations are being asked to give a birthday contribution to Spelman's Golden Anniversary which will be celebrated on April 11th.

PROGRAM

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

April 10-11-12, 1931

FRIDAY, APRIL 10

Afternoon

Athletic Meet Morehouse Gymnasium

Evening

Alumnae Night Howe Memorial Hall
President's Reception to Delegates, Alumnae
and Other Guests Reynolds Cottage

SATURDAY, APRIL 11

Morning

College Program Howe Memorial Hall

Afternoon

Founder's Day Exercises Sisters Chapel
Dr. Julian Lewis, Assistant Professor of
Pathology of University of Chicago
Medical School.

Evening

Pageant Sisters Chapel

SUNDAY, APRIL 12

Morning

Devotional Service Sisters Chapel

Afternoon

Anniversary Sermon Sisters Chapel
Dr. Rush Rhees, President of University
of Rochester.

Evening

Vesper Service Sisters Chapel

Trees Through the Seasons

JEWEL WOODARD, '31

Reaching up with their branches high,
Spreading their lace against the sky,
The sturdy trees in the winter's cold,
Loose not from earth their firm foothold.

So let our minds toward heaven soar,
While hands and bodies work the more.

Giving shelter to the birds in spring,
Allowing the feeble vines to cling,
Growing green in the sun and rain,
Calling happiness back again,
So let our hearts like the oak tree be,
Full of love and sweet harmony.

Sending cool breezes upon a hot brow,
Giving the shade that is needed now,
As the summer sun smiles far and near,
Its heaven-sent blessings of heat and cheer.
So let us live as Christians should,
Helpful, and kind, doing good.

Autumn, the leaves are turning brown,
Or red and gold, then falling down,
Leaving the limbs to stretch and sleep,
As winter again over them creeps,
We, safe from winds so wild,
Dream of our King who was once a child.

Ira Reid on Economic Problems

FRANKIE BUTLER, '33

To what extent have race relations affected the present status of the Negro in the economic world? To what may be attributed some of the apparent injustices to which many, especially the common laborers, are often subjected in their effort to retain employment? It is true that scarcely any of America's industrial power is in the hands of the Negro and it is also only logical that the group to which this power be-

(Continued on Page 4)

Doctor Dubois a Visitor in Atlanta

Velma Dolphin, '32

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, of New York City, editor of the Crisis, was recently a visitor in Atlanta and the guest of Atlanta University. During this visit Doctor Dubois gave four lectures: two at Atlanta University, one at Spelman, and one at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.; he also conducted several small group meeting or forums with members of the faculties and with students of the three affiliated institutions.

The series of lectures given at Atlanta University and at Spelman College were on the general subject of Negro Art. Lecture number one at Atlanta University dealt with the Negro Literature before 1860, giving especial attention to the literary work of Phyllis Wheatley, to the peculiar difficulties under which she wrote and the influence her art has had on writers since her time. In the second lecture of the series, given at Atlanta University, Doctor Dubois divided Negro literary artists into three distinct groups. The first group included men who are dead and those who are very old, such as Williams, Chesnut, Dunbar, and Washington. The second group included men who are now middle aged, as Braithwaite, Woodson, Johnson, and Hill. The third group, composed of younger men and women, included Mackay, Fauset, Cullen, Toomer, Hughes, Waldron, and Larsen. The aims he finds in the work of these literary artists are research, criticism, propaganda, revelation, didactic lyrics and rhythm. The methods they use are those of romanticists, idealists, impressionists, realists, and neo-realists.

The third lecture of the series, which was given at Spelman College, on the Economics of Negro Art, by including the literary artists mentioned in the two former lectures, made this a kind of summary of the series; but in it he included very interesting information and appreciations of the work of Negroes in all the major fine arts: painting, sculpture, music, and architecture.

Concerning the economic values that creative workers in any of the fine arts are able to realize, the speaker assured his audience that Negro artists find out exactly what artists of all time have experienced: that the reward of an artist is not in physical returns that contemporaries make for the pleasure he gives them, but rather in the satisfaction and joy an artist actually feels in being able to create that which enlarges and enriches the lives and spirits of his fellow-men. The recounting of the names of groups of Negro artists with descriptions of their work and the financial and artistic ratings they have received made this lecture a rare treat to the large audience that heard it.

Campus Mirror

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EDITORIAL

Seniors and Jobs

This is the time of year when the college seniors are mentally distracted over the matter of getting jobs. We had just as well face the fact that teaching as a "money-making job" will not be the promised land for many. Mass production in the field of education has become just as distressing to those that are depending on their education for means of support as mass production in the manufacturing field has put America in a periodic spasm over unemployment. This sounds rather vague, but, to analyze it, you will find that an adequate number of high schools where college graduates may teach are springing up much more slowly than college graduates are produced.

Teaching? High Schools? If this is your desired goal, you had better change your plan. The grammar schools, rural schools, and kindergartens are suffering for lack of good teachers. But who is willing to bargain her high-priced education for \$45 a month salary? The college graduate feels that the citizens of the state are asking too much of her when they expect her to serve them by teaching their future citizens at less than living wage.

The college graduate is willing to give service, but she intends to be "worthy of her hire," and her sense of values and of human relations has exploded for her the old idea of service that undervalued both its cost and its worth. She considers it a form of imposition to inflict herself upon people who are not free to reject service that they have not funds to pay for.

A certain candidate for the A.B. degree remarked: "Before I am defeated in my effort to get a good paying job I shall get an A.M. degree. She may get her A.M.

degree and the present condition might still slam her in the face.

Teaching? Why, teaching isn't the only thing on earth to do. Some of the college folk can do much in dignifying labor. Education was never proposed to raise one above labor. It was never intended to give one a snobbish attitude toward service.

Seniors everywhere are now perplexed over the matter of a job. Your job will be to create a job.

A Home-Coming

President Read has written to all the alumnae, nearly fifteen hundred, telling them about the Golden Jubilee and inviting them to come back home for a few days to tell of their accomplishments, to catch again the spirit that has actuated them in their loyalty and love to their Alma Mater.

Many of the daughters of Spelman do not know what their sisters are doing. In order to acquaint each other of their doings, there will be an exhibit of the accomplishments of the graduates. The college is asking each alumnae to send or to bring in photographs of homes, business places of alumnae, and of schools where they teach. The husbands of the graduates are not excluded. So if their husbands have been founders and leaders, their sisters would like to know that.

Any work of art or literature by any Spelman girl will add to the interest of the alumnae.

Such an exhibit will thrill with pride the daughters and granddaughters of an Alma Mater which for fifty years has made it possible for Negro women to sound the depth of education and prove to the world that Negro women have a definite place in the making of this nation.

Honored

Dr. Louise Baird Wallace, head of the Biology Department of Spelman College, has been elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is duly enrolled in the list of fellows. This association was organized in 1848. The communication which accompanied the certificate states that the officers of the organization feel honored to have Doctor Wallace as a member of the association.

The Dream That Came True

The Atlanta-Spelman Club presented "The Dream That Came True" March 13th. This play, because of economic and sociological problems presented, made a strong appeal to the audience. The acting was so effectively done that the audience saw clearly some aspects of the present-day situation in the social order.

Professor J. S. Redding, of Morehouse College, directed the play. Misses Lillian Peck and Zollie Martin, under the supervision of Miss Julia Pate, helped with the stage management and make-up.

The Atlanta-Spelman Club is doing much toward raising funds for the Golden Anniversary of Spelman College and heartily appreciates the co-operation of the large audience that attended the performance.

Guglielmo Ferrero

Famous Historian and Philosopher

Another unusual opportunity coming to Spelman students. This man was called "the world's greatest historian" in 1908 by Theodore Roosevelt, whose guest he was. Before that time he had written *The Female Offender*, *The Young Europe*, and *The Militarism*. After visiting and studying in the two Americas he became a philosopher and has written *Between the Old World and the New*, *The Third Rome*, and *The Seven Vices*. No matter what your special interests are, you cannot afford to miss this lecture.

Book Review

The Road to Plenty. Authors—William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings.

This is a realistic presentation of the mentally employed attacking the present situation of the physically unemployed. The authors have uniquely proposed a remedy for the present economic evils of periodic depression and increased unemployment.

On a west-bound train out of Boston a Self-Made-Man and a Bond Salesman watch from a window a crowd that is listening to an agitator who is snapping fiery words concerning the workers and the treatment they receive. The train stops and a little Gray Man gets on. He hears the Self-Made-Man say, "Workers gettin' on as well as anyone could expect, I'll say. No more than usual amount of unemployment." The little Gray Man, who is much concerned, listens to their conversation until he can no longer stand the slack remarks made about a situation that is so distressing, a situation that needs attention, a situation that is affecting the entire world.

As the train moves across the continent a business man, a lawyer, a congressman, a professor of economics, and a Semi-Silk-Salesman gather in the smoker at the call of the little Gray Man and discuss the present evils of unemployment. Each man tries to give the cause and remedy of the appalling conditions.

It is interesting to see how each of these men expresses so vividly the thoughts of each stratum of society. The little Gray Man represents the uneasy masses, who are eager to be directed to the Road to Plenty.

The professor tries to give the cause and remedy in an academic and statistical fashion, while the congressman is so in sympathy with the government that he says very little.

As they ride, the little Gray Man becomes more furious and pleads for persons to show him the light.

The business man interestingly gives a proposed remedy for the present condition and a way to prevent similar conditions in the future. The business man gives this remedy, while the cynical lawyer and sophisticated professor slam question after question at him. It is a wonder how calmly he handles the situation and directs us to the Road to Plenty.

If this remedy were followed up, America and the world would be freed of the great unemployment evil.

Exhibit of French Regional Costumes

MAMIE A. BYNES, '33

The students are indebted to Miss Dunlap and Miss Kugel for a beautiful exhibit of French Regional Art which was open to students of Home Economics and to all others who wished to examine it, in the clothing department of the Home Economics building, February 20-28.

Facsimiles of water colors of French peasant costumes comprised the exhibit. Gratiane De Gardilanne and Elisabeth W. Moffatt, who are responsible for such a collection, discovered this art while engaged in research work for the designing of some French costumes. They searched throughout France, visiting the tiniest villages, coaxing the old peasants to bring forth their best treasures. With the aid of museum officials, they thus secured the material from which 200 water color drawings of the peasant costumes (maquettes) were made. Brittany, Flanders, Lorraine, Normandy, Poitou, Auvergne, and Provence are the regions from which these drawings come.

An accurate knowledge of color, design, and texture of French peasant costumes was gained by the artists, and the paintings are authentic in every detail. Moreover, the artists have chosen the most picturesque costumes, those which portray the lightheartedness and grace of the peasants. The maquettes are all reproductions of Nineteenth Century costumes.

The original water colors have been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City as a final reference. But the Pegasus Press has published a book of reproductions so accurate that they can hardly be distinguished from the original ones. These are sent to all parts of the world for exhibition.

The exhibit must have made a definite impression upon all who saw it. Those in classes of applied art, particularly, will think of the principles of design—harmony, proportion, balance, rhythm, and emphasis—which the peasants evidently understood in designing their costumes. In each costume, there was perfect harmony in the combination of many colors, at least five; there was good proportion in the lines of the costume to the lines of the body; there was balance in both color and design. The application of these three principles of design give rhythm and emphasis. Individuality was evident in the way each peasant designed his costume and no two were alike. The costumes of the men were as beautiful in color and every detail of designing as those of the women.

These maquettes show in the peasants 100 per cent posture and grace of body, an intelligent expression—cheerful or thoughtful—and the manifestation of active interest in some industry—knitting, marketing, house-keeping, or hunting.

It is hoped that it will be possible to obtain a few of these drawings here at Spelman.

Dr. J. R. McCain, President of Agnes Scott College, spoke at the vesper service in Sisters Chapel at 3:00 o'clock, March 15,

The Westminster Choir

OTEELE NICHOLS, '32

The Dayton Westminster choir, America's great a capella choir, which has recently returned from a triumphal three months' tour of Europe, sang at Sisters Chapel Saturday morning, February 21, 1931. The selections rendered were taken from their 1931 program of classical church music, among which were *Jesus, Friend of Sinners*, *In Dulci Jubilo*, *The Song of Mary*, and *Going Home*, from the New World Symphony.

The chapel was filled to capacity with the students of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges and their friends from the city, who listened spellbound to the beauty and artistry of the singing, and showed their appreciation of this rare treat of music.

Following the main program the students of the two colleges, with their quartet and chorus, sang selections in a friendly, informal way.

The climax of the program came when Doctor Williamson asked the audience to hum the melody of *Jesus, Lover of My Soul* while his choir sang the words. The tones of the audience blended with the singing of the choir like the tones of a mighty organ. A benediction chanted by the choir ended the unusual program.

There was a freedom and informality in the way in which the audience and the choir responded to each other that was unusual and most happy.

The New Library

A tearing down that will lead to a building up—destruction that makes room for construction, constructive destruction—such a thing is happening within the block adjacent to Morehouse College campus and inclosed by Chestnut Street, Greensferry Avenue, and Henry Street. Already three dwelling houses and a church have been removed from this site. Other houses are waiting in expectation of being removed. "The old order changeth" to give place to the new library of Atlanta University.

Morehouse Founder's Day

The main speech of Morehouse Founder's Day Celebration was given in Sisters Chapel February 14, by President Mordicai W. Johnson, of Howard University, who is an alumnus of Morehouse College.

Mr. Johnson made an interesting contrast between large State-endowed institutions and small, privately-endowed colleges.

He stressed the importance of creating a cultural aristocracy of worth that is produced in the small colleges and which must be ever conscious of its responsibility to the masses.

Professor John J. Coss, a teacher of philosophy and instructor in summer school at Columbia University, held a forum for teachers of graduate courses in the conference room of Quarles Hall of Morehouse College. Professor Coss made many statements that stimulated thought and provoked questions and discussions.

What Does It Profit a Woman to Gossip?

LAURA M. DEADRICK, '33

Among the social activities in which women indulge, besides that of bridge, gossip is the most preferred.

Why do we gossip—is it done for sport or is it because we are so inquisitive that we like to get into the other fellow's business in a secondhand manner?

I think if we would stop to think and consider how much pain, heartache, and confusion a little gossiping can cause the individual about whom the thing is said, nine times out of ten we wouldn't be so eager to repeat what Mary said that Sue said that Lou told her she heard about Johnny. And maybe Mary never stops to think that, while she is off in a corner telling you something, it is possible and probable that at the same moment somebody may be saying something about her.

If we can't say to another that which is good about a fellow, let us not mention the things that we don't know about him which have been told to us by others.

Let us continue to play bridge, if we so desire, but let us pull away from the game of gossip; for it really profits us nothing. And neither let us be like some women in a certain neighborhood with which I am acquainted: they are out in the morning, especially in the summer, as early as 6 o'clock, talking over the fence about the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. X. and, believe it or not, the dinner dishes from the night before are not washed. The frost finally comes and drives them in from the fences; but it doesn't matter with them; they organize clubs for the winter and still gossip.

It has often been said by men, if you want news to travel quickly, give it to a woman. Is this true—who is to decide?

Pardon a parody on lines which advise keeping your business with privacy—

To your friend, likewise to your foe.

Don't let your friend know you a gossiping go,

For when your friend becomes your foe,
Out to the world your gossip will go.

And what does it profit a woman to gossip?

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Ira Reid, on Economic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

longs should consider first the interests of less fortunate members of their own group. Since self preservation is the first law of nature, may not the members of one's group be looked upon as one's self?

It is true that this effort on the part of capital to exclude, if necessary, the black laborer in preference to the white laborer may be one cause of the gravity of the Negro's economic situation. But it cannot be safely said that this is another indication of race prejudice. What, then, is the significance of this fact? Obviously one of the things it indicates is that a number of Negro laborers should swell the number of American industrial magnates, not as a retaliation against present capital, but to provide a sure means of relieving the distressed Negro laborer.

This information along with a wealth of other valuable material was brought to Spelman students in a series of addresses delivered at the college chapel services on the mornings of February 16 and 17. These addresses were delivered by one whose work affords him ample opportunity to know the working man's problem from every angle. This was Mr. Ira Reid, director of research of the National Urban League.

Mr. Reid was graduated from Morehouse College in 1922 and received his Master of Arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1925. Since that time he has been in the employment of the New York City Urban League, serving as industrial secretary, and, since 1928, in the employment of the national organization of the league.

In closing his addresses Mr. Reid stressed the necessity that college people consider the economic situation, not as some remote problem, but as a question which they should seek to solve.

Children's Health

MALISSA L. VARNER, '32

The second meeting of the parents and teachers of the Nursery School was held February 9th. Everyone spent an interesting evening learning something of the diseases of children. Doctor Kelly, physician of Spelman, gave an interesting educational talk on childhood diseases.

Much emphasis was put on the importance of the diet of children and on inoculation against diseases.

Mothers must control the diet of their children from birth. The development of sound, healthy bodies and minds depends upon the food taken into the body.

Carbohydrates, fats, and proteins are not sufficient in the case of nutrition. Six vitamins have been worked out that are essential to health; and a deficiency of these food essentials causes scurvy and rickets.

Rickets result in deformity. The deformity is due to underdevelopment of the bones, and is noticeable in the legs, anterior bone, protruding chest, oversized head, and large protruding forehead. If the blood of a child who has rickets is examined it is found to

be low in calcium and phosphorus. As a treatment for rickets the child is given cod liver oil and foods that contain minerals, plus sunlight; therefore in arranging a diet one must always keep the vitamins in mind.

Proper health habits should be stressed from birth. Among these, sleep is vitally important. Between the ages of two and five, children need twelve hours' sleep at night and one to three hours during the day. Careful attention should be given the teeth.

Mothers who heard the talk cannot fail to realize the importance of a well-arranged diet for the development of sound bodies.

A social hour followed the talk and the guests were served sandwiches and coffee.

Borrowers Must Pay

ERCELL POWELL, '33

Through the passage of the Veterans' Loan Bill which enables every veteran in the country to draw as a loan 50 per cent of his bonus, which is due in 1945, Congress has endangered the financial stability of the government. President Hoover and Secretary Mellon feel, in spite of its purpose, which may be noble, that it is an awkward step, the effect of which will be felt in future years when this period of depression will have passed from the minds of the people. If the measure had affected only those who are suffering at present, it would have received the good-will of many of its opposers. Since it has become a law without such an amendment, it is hoped that the able veterans will take advantage of their opportunity to protect the United States Treasury.

Sincere appeals have been made to veterans to refrain from drawing any money until they feel greater need for it than now. This is a wise suggestion, for, no doubt, the veterans, influenced by general pessimism, have not looked into the future to see that at the time when their disability will probably demand their dependency on some institution, they can expect no governmental aid. If this were clearly impressed upon their minds, while the invalids and jobless formed a line in the banks for payment, the healthy and strong veterans would step gaily on, looking forward hopefully to the year 1945 when their bonus will be given to them, bringing with it the real meaning of a reward for loyalty and patriotism to their country.

Two Cents a Year

Fifty years! Our Alma Mater has been growing for fifty years. For our present campus and equipment do not we, the students of Spelman, owe two cents a year? Spelman exists for the betterment of all, but she was created for us who are here now and for those who are to come. If we had been at Spelman in person as we have been in spirit, of course we would have contributed two cents and more on her previous Founder's days. Since we were not present through all those years, let us clear our accounts with a dollar on or before April 11, 1931—the Golden Jubilee of Spelman College.

Mysteries of Founder's Day

JEWELL CRAWFORD, '34

Ever since we freshmen entered college there has been something new and interesting happening each day, but the thing that seems to disturb our minds most is Founder's Day. What is it all about and what is going to happen on that day?

Some say we are going to have a pageant, but I am sure we freshmen are too grown up to be acting in the manner of high school pageants. I guess this pageant will be sophisticated and dignified, not like jumping over the horse before a large gathering. Oh, I am so afraid somebody will think we are not in college.

There are many reasons why we are eager for Founder's Day to come: first, because we all want to know what Miss Cooke has to present; second, who will win the prizes; and then after Founder's Day—

Can June 3rd be far away?

There may be some of us puzzled over the wearing of the robe, but not so soon, my classmates.

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The Business of Being a Friend

THEODIS WESTON, '34

The business of being a friend is as important as any other business; as any particular occupation or employment habitually engaged in. Friendship is taken trivially by some people and by others as a matter of business.

There are innumerable qualities which go to make up a real friend; some of which are loyalty, a helpful influence, a sense of duty and responsibility, firmness and co-operation. A friend should always be willing to help bear burdens and solve problems and take almost everything as a matter of some degrees of responsibility. Some people think that they should have a friend and that that friend should have no other. This gives rise to that dreadful quality which is jealousy. Jealousy always presents a barrier to any sincere relation and is one of those characteristics that is prohibited in real friendship.

Every person needs friends, but every person can't be a friend. It was a problem of the ancients and it is one now. A real friend never tells a secret that she knows will endanger the one whom she calls her friend. This often happens in cases of some individuals playing friends. Emerson says, "The only way to have a friend is to be one".

In all friendships there lies a certain kind of love, whether it be intimate or subordinate. Friendships vary with the individuals and also with the sex. In some cases there are what is called strained friendships. This may be explained by giving an example. There was a girl, whose name was Quincy, who loved Marion very much and she was willing to do anything that she could to gain Marion's friendship. But as days passed Marion would treat Quincy with contempt and hardly had a pleasant word for her, because, she said, she couldn't help it. This is a typical example of strained friendship; one in which an individual's love for another is not returned, but baffled.

Our Lord, Jesus Christ, displays the business of being a friend. He is loyal to His own; He is present in the time of need; He does not look for rewards, and He spreads His arm of guidance. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. To Him friendship was part of His Father's business and to everyone it should be as a responsible business. In any kind of business there comes a responsibility.

The responsibility of being a friend involves intricate problems. What is the best way that I can approach my friend? How can we bring about a mutual understanding between us? How can I help her in solving her problems; How can I hold her friendship? These problems and many others are involved in being a friend. The business of being a friend is not to be taken as a trivial proposition, but as the supreme business of human relations.

Where Scullership Counts

"There's a fine fellow in the college crew."
"Yes, he's a gentleman and a sculler."

Faculty-Student Assembly

President Read called an assembly of the faculty and students in Home Memorial Hall on Friday, March 13, at 1:45 p. m., to make some announcements concerning the program for the fiftieth anniversary.

Short talks were made by Miss Anna Cooke, Director of Dramatics, and by Miss Edith Glode, of the office force, each of whom has just returned from leave of absence for 1930-1931 to assist with the Golden Jubilee. Miss Glode will be of inestimable help in connection with the historical material and alumnae records. Miss Cooke will direct the pageant, a historical sketch of Spelman.

Prizes had been offered for the best program for college morning and for the best music to suit words of *Fair Spelman*, a poem written by Samuel F. Smith, the author of *America*. In this assembly Naomah Williams was announced winner of the program contest, and Marjorie Stewart winner of the music writing contest.

The winners of the contest for the historical sketch of Spelman and the contest for the original song, words and music, have not been announced. The song contest is still open.

The Juillard Lecture Course

CAROL BLANTON, '33

On January 20th Miss Riley spoke on Haydn and Mozart and the Sonata Form.

In the music of epoch-making composers preceding these two, church music in particular and other music of a serious nature held the dominant place. Mozart and Haydn, however, were ushered into a music world that was demanding something new; people wanted something lighter, not so serious as church music. That want, however, began to be satisfied with the advent of Haydn and Mozart.

We find that the thing that these men did to develop and establish the classic sonata form was the predecessor of even greater things that were to be done with the form by Beethoven and those who came after him in the Romantic Period.

The meaning of sonata and the sonata form was explained very briefly as being a form within a form. One may better understand the word sonata by knowing that it comes from two Latin words, cantare, meaning to sing, and the Latin word, *sonare*, meaning to sound. The sonata consists of movements, four being the usual number: the first movement is always in the sonata form; the second is either a song form, variations on the theme, or the sonata form; the third is a minuet, or trio, and the fourth is either a rondo, or the sonata form. The sonata form consists of a major theme, a sub-theme which is in a related key (bridge-work connects the two themes), development of the themes and recapitulation, which is a re-emphasizing of the original theme. The development of this form by Haydn and Mozart has been in continual favor, hence its importance.

We shall now turn our attention to the characteristics and contributions of these men. Haydn was of simple parentage, hence his simplicity; he is humble and lovable,

lovable to such an extent that he was dubbed "Papa" Haydn. He was very ambitious, full of humor (this is evidenced in his music; in fact, he was the first to introduce this element); he was a champion from and of the people. His greatest contribution lies in the establishment of the sonata form and the development of the sonata for the (instrumental) quartet, trio, quintet, and for the symphony. Mozart was of simple parentage, soft-hearted and kind; he had a very loving sort of disposition. He was perhaps the greatest genius of all time, writing his first composition at six years of age, and he was an arduous worker. His work reflects his disposition. One finds richness of melody and endless spirit in his works. Haydn and Mozart were so much alike as to style in their writing that it takes a keen musical enthusiast to distinguish between the two. The distinguishing feature is the fact that Mozart exhibited more warmth than Haydn. Mozart's contribution was further intensification of the sonata form and the symphony, giving to the symphony more meaning.

New Members of the Council

At the last general meeting of the student body the following were elected to the membership on the Community Council:

Sophomore, Frankie Butler; Freshman, Jule Clayton.

The Freshman member is not elected until there is chance for freshmen to have the experience of campus life. Now that a semester has passed she is eligible to help decide things of the greatest good of all.

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A Club Meet

EDDIELENA HAYNES, '31

On March 3, in Laura Spelman Assembly Room, the Wheatly-Fauset Debating Club held its regular meeting; the topic discussed was: "Should Women Earn, After Marriage?" As the topic was informally debated everyone contributed. The affirmative was led by Frances Lawson and Eddielena Haynes, the negative by Mamie Bynes and Juanita Jernigan. The entire audience, acting as judges, voted in favor of the arguments of the affirmative by one ballot.

Come, listen in with us March 17th, in Laura Spelman Assembly Room!

Laugh a Little

EDYTHER TATE, '32

He: "No woman ever made a fool of me!"
She: "No? Did you do it all by yourself?"

* * *

Absent-Minded Professor's Wife: "Wait, John. Are you sure you have forgotten everything?"—Purple Parrot.

* * *

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Alice in Wonderland

On January 21st, Tony Sarg did indeed transport the Spelman audience from Howe Memorial Hall to a marionette world of make-believe and wonder. The curious Alice, the stern Duchess, the mad Hatter, the sophisticated rabbit bewildered and amazed the large number of small and grown-up children present.

The entertainment was an unusual one. Everybody went away thoroughly satisfied that the rabbit was punished for his misdeed.

One Prayer

IDA MILLER, '33

This is one prayer: That in my heart that spring which, tense, responds to each new mystery—uncoiling in the path of loveliness—will be so strong that neither grief nor love nor hope nor joy can still its answering. Then can I see Truth walk on this green earth, and know her with the dew upon her eyes, and, seeing thus, can know your will in all the lovely spontaneity of your joy. Then only can my life be what I wish—a trail of beauty growing toward your heart.

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Glee Club and Orchestra Concert

SYLVIA MCMILLON, '33

The Morehouse Glee Club and Orchestra presented their annual recital Friday evening, February 27, 1931, at 8:00 o'clock in the Chapel at Morehouse College. A large group of teachers and students from the various colleges in the city and a number of interested friends composed the audience.

The program was opened with a *March* (Drumm), and an *Overture to Figaro* (Mozart). During the course of the program, two other selections were played by the orchestra, including *Aida*, a *Fantasia*, by Verdi-Roberts, which was the last number.

Adding to the variety of the program were: A trumpet and violin duet (a Cadman melody), played by Kenneth Days and Edwin Thomas; a saxophone solo (melody), by Van Alstyne, played by Henry W. Bennett; a violin selection, *Allegro Maestoso*, by de Berio (one of which was Brown's *Your Song of Paradise*, sung by a very promising tenor, Francis Long, who received an encore; baritone solo, *I Love the Moon*, by Rubens, sung by Joseph Bailey, who also received an encore. *Oft in the Twilight Glow*, by Drdla-Mervin, and *Hear Dem Bells*, by Strickland, were sung very effectively by the Morehouse Quartet.

Among the numbers given by the Glee Club were: *Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life*, by Victor Herbert; *Keep in the Middle of the Road*, arranged for the Yale University Glee Club by Marshall Bartholomew, and *Hush! Somebody's Calling My Name*, arranged by Kemper Harreld.

The piano accompanists for the evening were by Mr. Harreld, director, and Herbert Mells, a student at Morehouse College.

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Student Recital

IDA PRATER, '31

The recital presented at Howe Memorial Hall, Saturday evening, February 7th, at 7:30 o'clock, by the advanced students of the Music Department was a rare treat for the residents of Spelman campus as well as for many visitors.

Compositions of the highest type were rendered with excellent technique. The program consisted of such piano selections as Haydn's *Sonata in D Major*, which consisted of three movements, and was played by Ann Elizabeth Madison; Beethoven's *Sonata in E Flat Major* (first movement, Sylvia McMillon; Chaminade's *Autumn*, and Ireland's *Ragmuffin*, Theodis Weston; Grieg's *Ich Liebe Dich*, and Debussy's *Galliwog's Cake Walk*, Melbahu Bryant; Liszt's *Rhapsodie Number 8*, Carol Blanton, and *Rhapsodie Number 10*, Josephine Harreld; Chopin's *Impromptu in A Flat*, Naomi Williams, and Sibelius' *Romance*, Marjorie Stewart.

Schubert's *Sonatine* was played as a violin solo by Lottie Lyons. There were also four vocal numbers, which consisted of Haydn Wood's *A Brown Bird Singing*, by Lindie Harris; Rachmaninoff's *O Cease Thy Singing*, Maiden Fair, Naomah Williams; Hamblen's *Sunshine in Rainbow Valley*, Spelman Quartet, and Brewer's *The Fairy Pipers*, and Dett's *There's a Meeting Here Tonight*, Spelman Glee Club.

The recital was conducted by Professor Kemper Harreld, head of the Music Department.

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Saint Patrick

SYLVIA JOHNSON, '33

Saint Patrick's Day means no more to many of us than a day on which more green appears than is provided by Nature. The things this display of green mean to the Irish all over the world cannot be put into words. It is a day which they have dedicated to give praise to the Emerald Isle and honor to their patron saint.

Saint Patrick was born on the western coast of Scotland toward the end of the Third Century A.D. When he was about 16 years old he was taken prisoner by a band of Irish pirates, who carried him to Ireland, where he was made a slave to a chieftain named Milcher. Although life as a slave was in many ways a handicap, he learned much about the manners, customs, and language of the Irish.

After six years of this life, Patrick returned, with great difficulty, to Scotland at the suggestion of an angel, who came to him in a dream. The boat landed at a port many miles from Patrick's home. While traveling overland with the crew in order to get home, all the food was eaten. Patrick, who had been carefully instructed in the Christian faith while a child, prayed for food, and a herd of wild boar fled past. Some were killed by the sailors so that they had food for the rest of the journey.

Shortly after returning home he dreamed that he saw an angel carrying a bundle of letters, on one of which was written "The Voice of the Irish", and in this letter he found many pleas, saying, "We pray thee, holy youth, walk among us as before". From this, Patrick deduced that he should spend his life among them teaching Christianity. Accordingly, after spending many years of study in France and Italy, he returned to Ireland, taking with him a group of clergy and helpers.

Patrick returned to Ireland in the spring, the season of the year in whose honor the Druids (priests) held a festival, to worship the sun at Tara, the home of the fierce King Taoghaire. All the fires were put out the day before and anyone who kindled one before the king's festal beacon was lighted on the hill of Tara, would be killed.

Patrick enraged the king by lighting a fire on a distant hill, but when the king and his army approached to kill him, a violent storm arose. In the ensuing turmoil caused by it the fleeing soldiers slew one another. Finally all had fled except the king, one of his followers, and Patrick, who was invited to visit Taoghaire's court the next day.

After the king had given him permission to teach the Christian religion in his dominions, his travels formed a cross over Ireland which extended from south to north and east to west.

The poorer people of Ireland worshiped snakes. No one dared kill them and the country was being overrun with them. An old story has it that Patrick traveled over the land accompanied by a man who was beating a drum with all his might. The power of the Saint, together with the noise, frightened the snakes so that they ran and jumped into the sea. In the whole of Ireland today

there is not a single snake to be found, they say.

It became customary for converted chiefs to give Patrick plots of land on which he built churches and schools which became centers of learning of Western Europe. Druids, poets, and musicians attended the schools. The music they played on their harps was so beautiful that the angels stooped down to listen. That's why the harp became the badge of Ireland.

Patrick used the shamrock, three leaves growing from one stem, to make clear to their minds the idea of the Trinity.

After many years of work among the Irish, Patrick died. Some people said he died on the eighth of March, others said it was the ninth. It was finally decided to add the two dates together and have St. Patrick's day on the seventeenth.

Beulah Cloud

The death of Beulah Cloud, at her home in Rockville, South Carolina, December 26, 1930, brings sorrow to her classmates and friends at Spelman. She entered with the class of 1930, continuing two years, was compelled to stay out of college a year and re-entered in the fall of 1929 with the class of 1931. As a student, classmate and friend, Beulah was a rare girl for her willingness to do things well and to take her share of any responsibility and carry it.

Her housemother, Miss Ruttkay, says of her: "She was one of the finest girls we had, bright, active, an excellent student and had one of the best dispositions I have ever known. Whenever any extra help was needed Beulah was one of the first girls to volunteer."

She was a frequent contributor to the Campus Mirror and spared no pains in searching for material and working at her composition until it became an expression of herself. Her last article for the paper was a careful history of means used for making light, written on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Light.

Beauty Culture

THELMA ROBERTS, '33

Did you ever stop to observe the clever way in which Character surrenders itself to an individual? Character is sly and bashful and therefore it must not be sought openly and purposely.

The acquiring of character is like the getting of beauty by Jane and her sister Marie. Jane was not at all beautiful, but it did not matter to her; for beauty, she thought, was one of the minor essentials for success. On the other hand, Marie sought madly for beauty. She tried almost every lotion, facial preparation, and beauty rule known. She slept very late every morning in order to finish her beauty nap. She avoided the common house-jobs, for these would roughen her hands, she thought. How she chased this poor Beauty.

Jane was up early every morning and would skip to the market for her mother, the biting wind painting her cheeks as she went. After breakfast she helped her mother

with the dishes, but did not notice how beautiful her hands were becoming. In the meantime, Marie sat before her mirror trying to make herself beautiful or pouting about the appearance of Jane. Jane, instead of reading rules recommended for beauty seekers, read good books; she also kept her mind cheerful by doing golden deeds for Marie and others.

Genuine character is acquired as simply and unconsciously as was Jane's beauty. An individual plunges headlong into her English and History courses with the motive of mastering the material, passing the course, and thus being nearer the goal of her studies. Later when she reflects upon the results of such experiences, she finds that she has gleaned inspiration, determination, selectivity, and scores of other elements of character. Her zeal and method of attack have matured into fine qualities such as responsibility, honesty and cooperation. With acute interest she studies the course offered in Religion and is unable to escape the striking elements in Christ's personality.

By attending the meetings of the social organizations on the campus, the student soon develops habits of obedience, devotedness, toleration, and punctuality.

As Jane and Marie reach maturity, Marie finds that her beauty culture has been practiced in vain, for she is not beautiful. To her surprise, Jane is said to be a very beautiful and attractive woman.

Charm of character asserts itself in an open-minded person as slyly as Jane's beauty stole upon her.

Freshman Valentine Party

ESTER B. THOMAS, '34

The Valentine party given in Howe Memorial Hall by the Freshman class on February 14th was an unusually delightful affair, the successful planning of which was due to the class chairman, Christine Doyle, and her helpers.

The program of the evening began with a series of three dances. The first two were solo dances, *Swanee River*, and the *Tap Dance*, which were skillfully done by Anne Elizabeth Madison and Carolyn Dozier. The last, *Dolly Dimples*, was a piece of interpretative dancing by Ruby Earle, Carolyn Dozier, Louise Mitchel, Hattie Tate, Ernestine Campbell, and Minnie Pinson. The quartet—Mabel Hillman, Mary Louise Smith, Mercedes Powell, and Lindie Lee Harris—sang *Exactly Like You* and *When Your Lips Met Mine*. A solo, *Charlemagne*, was sung by Lindie Lee Harris. The program ended with a grand march, with Vera Mae Holland at the piano.

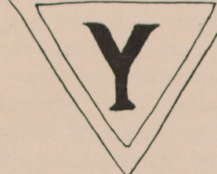
After the program the guests tried to match the little red hearts which had been given them at the beginning of the affair.

As Theodis Weston played softly *Home Sweet Home* the guests remarked that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

Test It With a Fork

Boil one quart of water until tender.—From a recipe in the Wilkes-Barr Record.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BLUE



ELNORA JAMES, '31
I thought that foreign children
Lived far across the sea,
Until I got a letter
From a boy in Italy.

"Dear little foreign friend," it said
As plainly as could be.
And now I wonder which is foreign,
That other boy or me.

—Selected.
(From Cover of International Dinner Program)

* * *

As had been anticipated, the visit on the campus February 26th of Miss Anne Wiggin, International Student Secretary, was a happy occasion for all. After speaking in morning chapel services, Miss Wiggin visited classes during the day, had conferences with many girls, and was honor guest at the International Tea during the evening, which was sponsored by the International Student Club of the city.

* * *

The life and works of Frank Stanton, the late poet laureate of Georgia, and George Washington, the "father of our country", was the theme of the "Y" vespers Sunday evening, February 15th. Lillian Peck and Juanita Jernigan gave the life sketches of these two men, after which Bessie Mayle sang, with much feeling, *Mighty Lak a Rose* and *Just Awearyin' for You*, by Mr. Stanton.

* * *

Very interesting have been the reports in "Y" vespers of the delegates to the recent Georgia State Y. W. and Y. M. Conference at Fort Valley, Ga., given by Mabel Dockett, Frances Callier, and Elnora James, and of the Georgia Student Volunteer Conference, which meeting was at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., given by Velma Dolphin.

* * *

Miss Sue Bailey, National Student Secretary, who was the speaker at our International Dinner, will be a guest on our campus March 16-21, inclusive. We must all see her and know her during that week.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL DINNER

The Annual International Dinner sponsored by the Christian World Education Committee of the Y. W. C. A. and held in Morgan Hall, March 7, at 6:00 o'clock brought together a large company of teachers and students from different colleges and schools of the city as well as representatives from the National, Student, and City branches of the Y. W. C. A.

The purpose of world-fellowship was quite obvious throughout the evening as it was clearly and attractively presented from the printing of the programs in Chinese style to the International menu, which consisted of dishes from Hungary, Ireland, France,

Spain, England, Russia, and Turkey, climaxed by the typical American dish—ice cream—with a tiny American flag in the center.

Quite appropriate were the brilliant costumes worn by many representing the various nations. These added to the atmosphere of the occasion.

Magnolia Dixon, chairman of the Christian World Education Committee of the Y. W. C. A., as mistress of ceremonies, read a telegram from President Read, who was out of the city at that time, then announced the program, which also carried out the theme.

Outstanding international features were: the main address by Miss Sue Bailey, National Student Y. W. C. A. Secretary, who launched the idea of some essentials of cosmopolitanism by a story of how a number of different modern nations evaluated an elephant according to their own individual and particular interests. Internationalism consists in learning to be interested in the values that another nation places on things that may be of little or much value to us; remarks by President John Hope of Atlanta University, in which he pointed out the fact that clothes have masked classes and social groups. When we can value people at what they are instead of by the costume they wear, we shall be further on our way toward a feeling of international brotherhood; the folk dances from Holland, Russia, and Japan; the African National Anthem, by a group of African students; the talk by Mr. Yamacoochi, a Japanese student from Emory University.

Other numbers which were greatly enjoyed were the *Song of India*, a violin solo by Josie Jackson; Negro Spirituals, by the Spelman Quartet, and two French Lullabies, by Bessie Mayle. The program ended with the singing of the Negro National Anthem.

International Tea

MAGNOLIA YVONNE DIXON, '31

Thursday evening, February 26th, the International Students Club of Atlanta, Ga., gave an International Tea from 5:00 to 6:00 o'clock in honor of Miss Ann Wiggins, National Christian World Education Secretary. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Hall assembly room was beautifully decorated with candles, floor lamps, ferns, rugs, and chairs grouped about the room informally. The yellow candles, jonquils, and mints carried out the color scheme.

Club members were allowed to invite a specified number of guests. At the tea were such distinguished people as Mrs. William Fountain, Jr., and Dean Giles of Morris Brown, Professor Brazeal of Morehouse College, Miss Eakin of Spelman, Miss Clinton of Clark University, Miss Williams from the City Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Wynn from Y. W. headquarters, New York City.

Miss Wiggins has many friends at Spelman, for, besides speaking on several occasions to the students, she was the speaker last year at the International Dinner. Miss Carol Blanton opened the program with a medley of International songs; Mr. Osborne Ntsinko, Chairman of the International Club,

gave a short talk on the club itself—what it means and what it is doing; Miss Wiggins had as the theme of her short talk, *International Views of Students*. She reported that a large group of students from various countries of Europe met in France within the last year to study international problems. One result of that effort will be a meeting that is planned for September, 1931, to be held at Mount Holyoke College, to which all races of the world are invited to send representatives. Following her talk there was a violin solo, *Song of India*, by Miss Josie Jackson, after which the members of the club, with the visitors, sang the club song, *In Christ There Is No East or West*.

Delicious sandwiches and hot cocoa were served with cake and mints by girls in International costumes.

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